TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

SCORNING THE BERLIN TREATY

Germany Wants an Explanation from Denmark.

THE THUNDERER DISASTER.

Severe Weather in Scotland and Floods in France.

> [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 4, 1879.

The Telegraph's correspondent with the Quetta column reports that the Afghans have flooded country around Candahar, and that non-combutants are leaving that city. The Standard's Hazer-Pir despatch says:-"General Roberts, with a large force, has entered the district of Khost, which he intends to occupy to overawe the mountaineers. No opposition is expected."

telligence has been received from Scutari that the inhabitante of Podgoritza have telegraphed to the Sultan their determination not to submit in any case to the enforcement of the Berlin Treaty. Simultaneously with this notice the authorities of Podgoritza demolished the dwellings of those inhabitants of Spuz who had gone to tender submission to Montenegro.

GERMANY WANTS TO KNOW.

The Vienna Political Correspondence says in-

The Berlin Post, discussing the attitude of the Danish Court toward the Hanoverian separatists, says it considers itself justified in asking whether the ations between Germany and Denmark are about to undergo a change. The Standard's despatch from Copenhagen says:-"The attacks of the semi-official Prussian press threaten to cause a diplomatic rup ture between Germany and Denmark. VICTIMS OF THE THUNDERER EXPLOSION.

The following telegram has been received from Admiral Hornby, commanding the British fleet Sea of Marmora:—"One of the t ton guns of the turret ship thirty-cight Thunderer burst this morning (January 2), killing Lieutenants Coker and Daniell, three petty officers, four seamen and a marine. The gun burst just in front of the trunnion, the muzzle blowing verboard. The gun had been fired with a batterin charge, but when it burst it was loaded with a full charge and an empty shell. A boatswain and thirtytwo men were wounded, twelve of them very badly. The turret was disabled, but the ship is otherwise

The weather in London yesterday was duil. A Dundee correspondent writing Thursday night says:-"A fresh snow storm has begun in Scot . It is falling heavily, and it is unlikely that there will be a renewal of the railway blockade in the North. The frost is as keen as ever, and the air piercingly cold. All out-door labor, which had been partially resumed, has sgain been interrupted." A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the rivers continue to rise in conse quence of the rapid thaw, the Rhone, Saone and Loire being among the rivers principally affected. The Aube has overflowed its banks in the direction of

A despatch to the Daily News from Paris says:—"It is reported that the wound received by Signor Cairoli, the Italian ex-Prime Minister, at the hands of the would-be assassin of King Humbert is festering, and that he is about to undergo a dangerous operation.

BULGARIA STILL SUFFERING.

The Timer Vienna despatch states that Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff has made a special report to the Cgar asking his intervention in behalf of the Bulgarians in Macedonia, who declare that 120 of their rillages have been burned and 6,000 persons massacred during the suppression of the insurrection. The Bulgarian fugitives have petitioned the foreign Am-FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The Times' Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows:—The police have prohibited an intended manifestation in the streets in favor of the imprisoned Communists. The government seems to have decided to grant indiv pardons to all the Communists except about four hun dred of the ringleaders and participators in massacres.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—"A
full pardon has been granted to twenty-four Comvices sgainst, the insurgents in that colony."

A despatch to the Daily News from Paris says M. Waddington has informed the Council of Ministers that the Tunis affair is in a fair way of settlement. The Porte has advised the Bey of Tunis to come to an amicable arrangement with France.

CABLE NOTES. The Journal D'Alsace states that the greatest destitution and distress prevail throughout Alsace and

A plague has appeared among the Cossacks of Astrachan. The sufferers are isolated. Many doctors have been suremoned to their relief. Of 195 person attacked since the 1st inst, 143 have died.

In the Danish elections for members of the Folke-thing the Moderate Left has lost fourteen seats, of which the Right gained seven. The Radical Left lost six seats to the Right and the latter lost two soats. The radical leader Tauber has been defeated. The final results of the election show 36 members of the Right, 33 radicals, 28 Moderate Left, and 2 of unknown opinions. Two elections will be held later.

the advisability of reducing wages in the same pro-portion as has been done at Oldham. A common understanding was reached yesterday by all societies connected with the engineering trade to resist to the utmost any prolongation of hours of labor. It is stated that the Cairds and the great shipbuilders of Greenock have virtually dropped their demand to correspond with that of the London masters. A has occurred among the freight train guards on the Midland Railway against prolongation of the hours of labor. Demonstrations have been made at London, Bradford, Bedford, Manchester, Leeds Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester. Disturbance Bradford, Bedford, Manche

MONCASI TO DIE.

THE MAN WHO ATTEMPTED THE LIFE OF KING ALFONSO TO BE GAROTTED THIS MORNING. IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. 1

Panis, Jan. 3, 1879.

The HERALD's correspondent at Madrid telegraphs as follows:- "The death sentence on Moneasi will be carried out early to-morrow morning, all appeals to the tribunal by influential persons and relatives of the condemned man having been disregarded. The King was disposed to be merciful, but the ministry were firm in their determination that the man should die, and State reasons prevailed. The prisoner was notified of his fate and was placed en capilla at eight o'clock this morning." According to traditional usage, the condemned man is handed over to whatever brotherhood the

culprit may have chosen to accompany him to the scaffold. A chapel has been erected in Moncasi's cell where he will pass his last twenty-four hours on earth in prayer. He will die by the garotte.

GRANT IN IRELAND.

HOW THE EX-PRESIDENT WAS WELCOMED TO DUBLIN-THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY PRE-SENTED-SPEECHES BY THE LORD MAYOR AND GENERAL GRANT-MR. BUTT'S TRIBUTE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Dublin, Jan. 3, 1879. General Grant arrived this morning by the Holyhead boat. Mr. Edward F. Noyes, Minister for the United States to France, was in the party. The ex-President was met by representatives of the corporation. He was driven to the Shelbourne Hotel, and at once prepared to visit the City Hall to meet the Lord Mayor. The city was full of strangers, and much enthusiasm was manifested when the General and his party left their hotel to drive to the Mansion House. On arriving at the Mayor's official residence, they were cheered by a large crowd that had gathered to greet the illustrious ex-President. The Lord Mayor, in presenting the freedom of the city, referred to the cordiality always existing between America and Ireland, and hoped that in America General Grant would do everything he could to help a people who sympathize with every American movement. The parchment, on which

GENERAL GRANT'S SPEECH.

was engrossed the freedom of the city, was

inclosed in an ancient carved bog oak

General Grant appeared to be highly impressed by the generous language of the Lord Mayor. He replied substantially as follows:-"I feel very proud of being made a citizen of the principal city of Ireland, and no honor that I have received has given me greater satisfaction. I am by birth the citizen of a country where there are more Irishmen, native born or by descent, than in all Ireland. When in office I had the honor-and it was a great one, indeed-of representing more Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen than does Her Majesty the Queen of England. I am not an eloquent speaker and can simply thank you for the great courtesy you have shown me." Three cheers were given for General Grant at the close of his remarks, and then three more were added for the people of the United States.

EULOGY BY MR. BUTT.

Mr. Isaac Butt, the well known Home Rule member of Parliament, speaking as the first honorary freeman of this city, congratulated General Grant on having consol-Idated into peace and harmony the turbulent political and sectional elements over which he triumphed as a soldier. His speech throughout was highly complimentary of the ex-President.

DANGUET TO GENERAL GRANT.

Two hundred guests were present at the banquet given in honor of General Grant this evening. The Lord Mayor presided. by chemical means. General Noyes returned thanks for a toast to President Hayes' health. General Grant, replying to a toast to his own health, commented upon the cordiality of the popular reception accorded him. He believed and hoped that the trade depression in America would soon be over. He said Americans strove to be honest and to pay their way as they became prosperous; so, also, would England. His speech was loudly cheered.

OPPOSITION TO GENERAL GRANT.

The corporation of Cork has received an intimation of an approaching visit from General Grant. A strong feeling is manifested against giving him a public reception, because of his supposed hostility to Catholicism.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 3, 1879. Campos for the colonization and encouragement of 100 plantations near a bay called Nipe, on the northcast coast of Cuba. A plantation capable of making 400 hogsheads of sugar will only cost \$30,000, of which \$5,000 is payable in cash. The Agricultural Bank will furnish the balance, taking a mortgage on the plantation. The scheme contemplates favoring the plantations by exemption from contribution and import and export duties for five years, granting permission to bring in immigrants, build railroads and towns and establish an agricultural bank. Cap-tain General Campos has promised to favor the pro-ject and recommend its approval by the home gov-

> P. S. O'BRIEN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3, 1879. Telegrams from Raleigh, N. C., to-night, state that nothing has been heard there by Mr. Waters, with whom O'Brien lived, nor by his physician, of the parties who spirited O'Brien away. The impression still prevails there that he was taken to New York by the women representing themselves to be his wife and daughter, and that he is either held in that city or quietly hid somewhere else until his demise take

It is impossible to ascertain anything more definite than has already been forwarded to th HERALD, but it is hoped that information will be obtained in Raleigh in a day or two which will result in important developments in regard to this singular

RECAPTURE OF CONVICTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3, 1879.
William Freeman, one of the gang of white con viets employed on the North River at Lexington, who scaped a few days since, was recaptured to-day at lonsville. He was dressed in citizen's clothes dordonsville. He was dressed in citizen's clothes and when arrested was dining in a hotel. He gave in-tormation which led to the arrest of two others at Orange Court House. It is probable that Freeman's capture will ultimately lead to the arrest of the en-tire ten who escaped. The unprecedently cold weather will probably drive them from the woods to the hunty of excitization.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

A NATIONAL PROVISIONAL COMMISSION PROPOSED TO REPORT TO CONGRESS A PLAN FOR A PER-MANENT ORGANIZATION. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD !

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1879 A special session of the Advisory and Executive committees of the American Public Health Association was held yesterday and the National Hotel, with a very full attendance. After a long discussion of sanitary matters a memorial to Congress was dopted unanimously, setting forth, among other things, "that it is highly desirable that Congress shall during the present session provide for the proper organization of a provisional national health commission; that the objects and duties of this commission should be as follows:— To report to Congress at its next session a plan for a national public health organization, said plan to be prepared after consultation with to be prepared after consultation with State boards of health, and with all those who possess special knowledge or experience borring on this subject; this plan should include one for a national system of quarantine; that it should take charge of any investigations into the causes and means of prevention of yellow fever and other epidemic diseases which may be referred to it by Congress, selecting experts for that purpose so far as it may be necessary. One of these investigations, at all events, should be made at some point where yellow fever is epidemic, and by experimental methods as suggested in the report of the committee on the general report of the yellow fever commission printed at the last meeting of the association. We do not think that this commission should be burdened with any admainistrative duties ciation. We do not think that this commit ild be burdened with any administrative of the are not connected with the investign referred to, and it should in no be dependent upon or be connected existing bureau or department of rnment; that it is of the greatest imporner be dependent upon or be connected with any existing bureau or department of the government; that it is of the greatest importance that this commission shall be composed of men well known for their scientific attainments and knowledge of public hygiene. They should be persons with whom all scientific and professional men of the country will be glad to co-operate and advise, to whom no suspicion can attach that they might consult personal interests or ambition rather than the public good, and whose opinions when presented, after due deliberation, will command the respect if not the assent of all well educated men. Such persons are not common, yet we are well satisfied that they exist and that their services can be procured for this very important work; that the proper selection of these men is a matter of difficulty and one which will require the greatest care. They can only be selected by some man or body of men competent to judge of their merits. Political or local considerations should have no weight in this matter, nor, unless there are grave legal or constitutional objections, should any officer of the government be burdened with or allowed to assume the responsibility of selecting them. After careful consideration of various plans proposed to secure this end, which is felt by all to be vitally necessary to success, we are of opinion that the simplest and surest method, and the one which will command the most general approved among the scientific and professional men of the country, is that Congress should request the National Academy of Sciences to designate the members of the Commission. That the number of persons in the Commission should not be less than seven nor more than nine; that they shall elect their own officers, and that their compensation should not be less than seven nor more than nine; that they shall elect their own officers, and that their compensation should not be less than seven nor more than nine; that they shall elect their own officers and of the experts which it may select and emp

Senate bill charter w.

also adopted:—

Whereas a bill is now before a select committee of the United States Senate, entitled "A bill to establish a department of public health," and whereas said bill provides for a concentration of power unknown in any other department of the government service; therefore

Resolved, that the passage of said bill would not promote the best interests of the public health, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to communicate this opinion

CONFLICTING OPINIONS OF NEW ORLEANS DOC TORS IN REFERENCE TO THE SCOURGE. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1879.

Dr. F. Loeber, a practicing physician and member yellow fever to be indigenous to this place; I do not think that the epidemic of 1878 can be traced to any imported cases; I do not be lieve in the germ theory, and I think that the fever is reproduced from a specific germ not liable to destruction, so far as I can gather from my experience

fever to be indigenous, because it never has been satisfactorily proven to me to have been imported; but at the same time I cannot say that it has always been indigenous; if the conditions, atmospheric and others, are not present, or are not favorable the disease is not generated from the germ, and in this way 1 account for years in which we have escaped yellow fever in an epidemic form; I also believe germs to be indigenous to Mobile and Galveston; as regards Vicksburg and Memphis I believe it to have been imported from New Orleans; I believe that the beat means or prevention are by a thorough hygienic system in this city such as is in operation in New York and Baltimore, where I also believe germs to have been indigenous, and where I believe these were eradicated by strenaous sanitary regulations. Conditions favorable. To Senator Paddock—The necessary conditions are heat, long continued inviscerature, a lack of efficient hygienic measures, improper drainage and a general low condition of sanitary regulations. I think that the first genuine case of yellow fever I saw was in consultation with Dr. Axson, on July 7. The case was on Annunciation street. I made a careful inquiry in the vicinity, but failed to discover any cases from which this one might have originated, and, indeed, I fail to connect it with any other case in the city, as the patient had not left the house for some weeks previous. Dr. Axson agreed with me that the case was one of genuine yellow fever. In some regions of this city which were extremely filthy, I account for the absence of fever by the absence of the germ. Had the germ been present I think the fever would have been present in an aggravated form. I believe in atmospheric influence to the extent that the germs may be transmitted by currents of air, but to what distance I cannot say.

EVER CAN BE IMPORIED.

not say.

At the evening session Dr. Joseph Jones, member of the Board of Health, was examined. He said the yellow fever can be imported, but he could not trace the last epidemie could occur in New Orleans without importation, provided the causes are favorable; is in favor of rigid quarantine, not of the present lax system, but of a rigid quarantine here and also against Mobile and Galveston, it quarantine there should be lax and inefficient; believed in the germ theory, although he has not much studied it; believed the disease can be reproduced. Dr. Jones gave some interesting inefficient; believed in the germ theory, although he has not much studied it; believed the disease can be reproduced. Dr. Jones gave some interesting statements about chemical and microscopic analysis of the blood of yellow fever patients, black vomit and parts of yellow fever bodies. He has experimented with animals by injecting yellow fever germs into their bodies, causing death in twelve hours. He has never seen such results accruing from injections with the blood of other febrile diseases. until to-morrow.

Senator Paddock will leave to-morrow for Washington; General Hooker may accompany him. The balance of the committee will continue the investiga-

MAINE STATE ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 3, 1879. A vote for Governor was taken in the House to-day as follows:—Alonzo Garcelon, 85; Joseph L. Smith, 85; Selden Connor, 64; Frederick Robie, 64. There was one member absent on each side. The House

was one member absent on each side. The House having chosen Messrs, Smith and Garcelon as candidates, the Senate voted as follows:—Whole number of votes east, 31; necessary to a choice, 16. Alonzo Garcelon had 21 and Joseph L. Smith 10, every republican Senator having voted for Garcelon. The President thereupon dectared Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, elected Governor.

At the convention of both branches of the Legislature, formed at half past twelve P. M., for the election of State officers, the nominees of the democratic greenback cancus were elected as follows:—Secretary of State, Edward H. Gove, of Biddeford; State Treasurer, Charles A. White, of Gardiner; Atterney General, William A. McLellan, of Belfast; Adjutant deneral, Samuel D. Leavitt. Executive Councillors—Edward C. Mody, of York; Charles H. Chase, of Portland; Frank M. Fogg, of Auburn; Simon Brown, of Fairfield; Haisey H. Monroe, of Thomaston; John B. Foster, of Bangor; Frederick G. Parker, of Presquilse.

Isle.
t The Convention then dissolved. Each branch ap-nointed a committee to wait upon Governor Garcelon pointed a committee to wait upon Governor Garc and inform him of his election. The branches adjourned to Tuesday afternoon. The new Governor will probably be inaugurate

WASHINGTON.

Partisan Preparations for the Next Campaign.

FABIAN POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Hard Money and Southern Outrages to Aronse Republicans.

INTEREST IN THE OHIO ELECTION.

New York Appointments To Be Confirmed.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1879. INTEREST IN THE OHIO ELECTION-MR. THUR MAN'S COURSE ON THE NATIONAL BANK QUES-TION-THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL STRUGGLE. It is odd that the Ohio election of pext fall attracts ction; at least it is oftener spoken of among politicians. There is no doubt that the Western democrats

tion for Governor in Ohio, but he will probably refuse absolutely to do so. Ohio republicans say that he would not be the worst man to defeat. They believe that there are elements in the democratic party which would give Mr. Thurman so lukewarm and halting a support that with a good candidate and a spirited car vass the republicans could beat him.

It is understood that Mr. Thurman is not prepar

ing a set or formal speech for the 8th of January ut means to go out to Ohio and have a free talk on that day with his neighbors and friends. It has been reported here very frequently that he intends when Congress reassem bles to begin an attack on the national banks; but he has not committed himself to do this, and so far as the public knows his course in this matter is not de termined on. The republican leaders are very anxious that the democrats shall be in some way ommitted to an attack on the banks. They ar ready to take the side of the banks, and would more readily go to the country on that issue than on any

other phase of the currency question.

Close observers here, however, believe that Mr. Thurman will hesitate to raise this question, because he must know that to do so would be to split the democratic party, which, for various reasons, he is ardly anxious to do. Any attempt or movement to destroy the banks, such as has been talked of, will be vigorously opposed by Eastern and by many Southern democrats, and, besides this, it will fail, and its failure will not raise the credit or increase the influence of those who make the attempt.

The republicans bave determined that their only chance for success in 1880 lies in making sound money and Southern outrages the sole issues of the Presidential campaign. But they see that to do this they must somehow get the democrats committed against them. The wiser heads among the democrats ee this also, and their advice to their people is to make the canvass in Ohio and New York this fall on State and local issues entirely, and to let national questions alone until the time comes in 1880. They say that by next year the currency question ought to be as good as dead; that if disorders have occurred anywhere in the South which federal or State laws can reach, their perpetrators ought to be punished; that not even the stalwart republicans pretend to any power or wish to evive federal intervention of the Grant kind in the South: that consequently there is no political Southern question, and that, finally, if the democrats hold

still they will seriously embarrass their opponents.

As to the greenback movement, so called, it is seen that it amounts to nothing for a Presidential year, when there can be only two parties, for even in the off year, last November, the greenbackers made but a

To all this the republicans reply, however, that the lemocrats are sure to blunder; that the anxiety get ahead will lead some democrats commit themselves and the party to some folly or other; that it is natural for a party to have a policy in opposition to the other party, and that as the republicans have taken their ground, the democrats are sure to fall into the trap, and comblicans. It remains to be seen which of these st be admitted that the democrats have generally by their mistakes justified the republican confidence in democratic folly.

NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS TO BE CONFIRMED IN THE INTEREST OF PARTY.

There are reports here that Mr. Conkling has de ermined not to oppose the confirmation of the New York Custom House appointments, and that the fall campaign in New York will be arranged in such a manner as to candidates as to satisfy Messrs Arthur and Cornell. It is said that republican Senators have urged Mr. Conkling to make no further resistan on the ground that it is necessary to have harmony visable to do everything possible to prevent the ne-cessity of calling an extra session of the Senate, behave the opportunity to reorganize the Senate, which would be inconvenient to Mr. Gorham, the present secretary of the Senate, who is one of the most a tive and effective republican campaign managers, and who is depended on to carry California next fall.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1879.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. Senstors Teller, Cameron of Wisconsin, Kirkwood of investigation appointed under the Blaine resolution, left Washington this morning direct for New Orleans. They took with them a clerk, two assistant ergeants-at-arms and two stenographers,

THE SHANGHAL CONSULATE INVESTIGATION. The Springer committee, conducting the "Seward proceedings were confined to the identification and partial examination of a large number of books received from the State Department containing lette press copies of Consular correspondence and records of fees, &c. The committee will meet again to-mor-THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE MEXICAN AWARD TO

RE PAID-THE WEIL AND LA ABRE CLAIMS. It is said at the State Department that the Mexic government has made arrangements for the payment of the third instalment—\$300,000—of the indemnity to American citizens, due this month. The previou instalments are being distributed. The department is now engaged in the examination of the Weil and La Albre awards, involving about \$1,500,000 to the payment of which the Mexican governmen awards by a law of Congress were excepted from distribution until they could be examined by the department. Various papers have been furnished by the Mexican government to support its allegations, the Weil case being the first to pass under review. This is the larger of the two awards.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE MODIFICATION OF THE BURLINGAME TREATY TO BE OPENED.

The Chinese question was briefly discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and in accordance with the recommendation of the concurrent resolution at the last session, it was decided that the Secretary of State should open formal negotiations with the at for modifications of the Burlin, came Treaty with a view to placing restrictions upon Chinese immigration to this country. PROFITS ON THE COINAGE OF THE STANDARD

SILVER DOLLAR. The Mint Bureau yesterday turned into the Treas

ury \$575,000, as profits accruing to the government from the coinage of the standard silver dollar the past three weeks. This amount was the net profit, after buying the silver for coinage, paying for transportation and allowing for wasting in the process of coining. Since the commencement of coinage or the standard silver dollar the government has profited, between the legal tender value and the real value of the bullion which it contains, to the a of about \$1,600,000.

DEFECTIVE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS. In redceming the ten-year District of Columbia bonds Treasurer Gilfillan has discovered that be-tween \$8,000 and \$10,000 in these bonds, presented for redemption, do not contain the requirements o the act creating their issue-namely, "That they shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Registrar and have affixed the seal of the Corpora tion of Washington." The seal not being affixed in the amount above named, the bonds thus wanting vere returned to those presenting them, the Trea urer being unable to redeem them unless the seal is affixed as required by law. The District Commisreply that they have no power to correct the omission until after the records of their office have been examined. This will be commenced at once.

ATTEMPTED FRATRICIDE.

QUARREL BETWEEN BROTHERS, WITH A LADY IN THE CASE -A REVOLVER BROUGHT IN AND A SEMOUS WOUND INFLICTED-STATEMENT OF THE WOULD-BE MURDERER.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Boston, Jan. 3, 1879. This afternoon the occupants of George Wright's store, No. 790 Washington street, and passers-by on he street were startled by the report of a pistol in the doorway of the store. Rushing thither they found a man with the blood streaming down face from wounds about the nose. said his name was George M. Skinner, and that he had been shot by his brother, Stephen A. Skinner, who had run away. The passers-by who saw the shooting pursued the would-be murderer down Washington street, the number increasing at every step until a large crowd was in pursuit.

THE PURPTIVE ARRESTED. Constable Herter, seeing the state of affairs at glance, collared the fugitive, and, with the aid of Patrolman Burleigh, he was taken to station 4, where, upon being searched, \$150 money and numerous papers were found upon him. He claimed to be a detective and denied shooting his brother, but when confronted with the revolver, (which he throw upon a shed in the rear of the Boston Dispensary, on Bennett street), with two barrels discharged, he said he knew nothing about the matter.

nett street), Wift two barrels discharged, he said he knew nothing about the matter.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

He further said that he and his brother had lived with their mother until a few days since, when George ran away with a pretty female cousin, whom, he said, he "ought to have had." He said he met his brother George this morning and asked him to come home to their mother; but George refused. He met George again, he said, at a quarter past eleven, in front of George Wright's; but what transpired there he would not reveal.

Joseph Shaughran, who was present during the conversation, said he did not see the shooting, but saw the prisoner throw away the pistel on Bennett street. Shaughran said he thought it was a pocket-book and secured it.

street. Shanghran said he thought it was a pocket-book and secured it.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED MAN.

The wounded man was taken to station 4, where Dr. Bush was immediately in attendance. On making an examination he found the ball had entered on the right side of the nose, above the arch, and is lodged in the nasal bones. After doing all in his power to relieve the wounded man he had him sent to the City Hospital.

The prisoner is thirty-two years of age and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he is a private detective. The wounded man is twenty-four years old, and was educated and started in life by his brother, who supported his mother and his present wife, who seems to have caused the quarrel.

STATEMENT OF THE MURDERER.

ported his mother and his present wife, who seems to have caused the quarrel.

STATEMENT OF THE MURDERER.

Stephen, the would-be murderer, arrived from New York this morning, and discovered his brother, after a search, at No. 43 Pleasant street. He called on his brother, and, according to his story, was contemptuously received. He, however, made an appointment to meet him at George Wright's store, where, after some few words, he alleges that George drew a revolver, and that in self-defence he drew his own revolver and fired, with the result above stated.

NAMES OF MILITARY POSTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1879. In compliance with the recommendation of Gen eral Sheridan, the names of the following Western military posts will be changed:—Camp Baker will be known as Fort Logan; Standing Rock will be named Fort Yates; Fort Cheyenne will be changed to Fort Bennett; the post at Lower Brule Agency will be known as Fort Hale; the name Omaha Barracks will be changed to Fort Omaha; Sidney Barracks to Fort Camp Brown; Camp Douglass to Fort Douglass, and Camp Robinson to Fort Robinson.

CONFLAGRATIONS

The old Jones Hotel at Troy, Ala., was burned yes-terday. Loss, \$7,000; no insurance. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's rail-

Martin Griffin's farm buildings, at Walpole, Mass were burned yesterday. Loss, \$5,000; insured. The roofs of C. A. Rudd & Co.'s grocery and J. M. Estee' shoe store, at Columbus, Ga., were burned off yesterday. Loss, \$6,000.

A fire at Schoolcraft, Mich., Thursday night, de-stroyed five stores on the main street. The total loss is estimated at \$15,000. The Rankin House, the principal hotel in Columbus, Ga., with several large stores und meath, was burned last evening. The loss is probably \$70,000; insurance, \$20,000.

insurance, \$29,000.

A fire at Portland, Me., yesterday morning destroyed Fling's wool factory and four tenement houses. The factory was valued at \$5,000 and the tenement houses at \$6,000.

A fire at Reese, 'Mich., Thursday night, destroyed the stores of John Newberry, J. L. Root & Co., J. J. Gles and the Post and Express offices. The total loss is estimated at from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

The new First Presbyterian Church of Quincy, III. was burned Thursday night. Loss, \$60,000; insur ance, \$20,000. It was to have been dedicated nex Sunday. The fire caught from the heating apparatus Dempster Hall, at Evanston, Ill., was burned Thurs day night. The loss is \$25,000: insurance, \$3,000 The building was the theological home of a large number of Methodist ministers of the Northwest, being a branch of the Evanston University.

being a branch of the Evanston University.

The new edifice of the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo., was burned yesterday, It was nearly completed at a cost of \$175,000, and was insured as follows:—American, of Newark, \$5,000; Home, of New York, \$10,000; Guardian, of London, \$2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, \$5,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, \$5,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, \$5,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, of Hartford, \$10,000; Boylston, of Hoston, \$7,500; American Central, of St. Louis, \$10,000; Continental, of New York, \$10,000; German-American, of New York, \$7,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Phenix, of Hartford, \$5,000; Spring-field, Mass., \$10,000; Manufacturers', of Boston, \$7,500. Total, \$100,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL-MES, SCOTT-SIDDONS' READ-INGS.

A very good audience for so inclement a night wel-

Hall lest night after her two years' absence in Australia. The lady has lost none of the beauty, which has, probably, constituted one of her principal attractions, and has the same winsome manner that has always proved engaging with her audiences. The programme was announced to comprise "new readings," according to the printed heading upon the bill. Many of the selections may have been new to the reader; but to a metropolitan audience it would have been difficult to have provided a more hackneyed list of pieces. The regular printed pro nackneyed list of pieces. The regular printed pro
gramme was as follows:—Scenes from "As You Like
It," Shakespeare; "Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night,"
anonymous; a chapter from "The Innocents Abroad,"
Mark Twain; "The Maniac," M. G. Lewis; "An Order for a Picture," Alice Cary; "The Creeds of the
Bells," G. W. Bungay; "Bernardo del Carpio," Mrs.
Hennans; "The Auction Extraordinary," Davidson;
"The Irishwoman's Letter," anonymous; scene
from "The School for Scandal," Sheridan.
For the fifth selection, the poem of "Anne Hatheway" was substituted, Mrs. Siddons naívely announcing that she had just been informed that the poem by
Miss Cary had been frequently acted during her absence abroad, and that she would substitute one not
read by any other reader. It would have been well
had she made similar substitutions for some of the
other pieces, especially for "Curfew Must
Not Ring To-night," which, by the way, is
not anonymous, and "The Creeds of the
Bells," both of which have been given too frequently
and too well by other readers to be interesting as interpreted last night. The revival of those ancient
relies of youthful school days, "The Maniac" and
"Bernardo del Carpio," was also unwise, as neither
are suited to Mrs. Siddons, who is distinctively an
asponent of light comedy, as her rendering
of the Rosalind and Orlando scenes sufficiently indicated. But Mrs. Siddons' merits
and faults as a reader are too well known

to call for extended comment at this time. She pos-sesses grace, beauty and that indefinable something of personal magnetism that sways an audience, oftentimes quite apart from any artistic effect that a performer may attempt. She is lacking in variety, in technical vocal skill, and in the art of expression, but the former characteristics enumerated so far counteract these defects as to mable the reader to in-terest and amuse audies—so timelined to be over-critical, and her welcome was hearty and apprecia-tive.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

MB. HARKINS WILL SAY NOTHING ABOUT THE "UNPLEASANTNESS," BUT COMMENDS THE AP-POINTMENT OF EX-JUDGE REDFORD AS RE-CEIVER

"No." said Mr. Harkins last evening when he was approached by a reporter of the HERALD for the purpose of obtaining additional information con-nected with the troubles between himself and Mr. Fiske, "I prefer to say nothing. statement is already before the public. My late partner has likewise made his showing, and, as the question is now an open one before the court, it would scarcely be a matter of good taste for me to express any opinion or communicate any fact to the

"The appointment of ex-Judge Gunning Bedford as a receiver-was it satisfactory to you?" "Certainly; any honest gentleman would be satis-

factory, although I must confess I feel sorry for any one who is not an expert in the management of the-atrical accounts who undertakes the control of the of a company like ours."
"Doesn't he take to it kindly?"

"Doesn't he take to it kindly?"

"Oh, yes, because for the moment it is a novelty;

"Oh, yes, because for the moment it is a novelty;
but if I understand the character of the gentleman,
as I think I do, he is one of the hest selections that
could have been made for the purpose."

"Has the legal complication made any difference
"The sensing an ancially?"

"Has the legal with your innatially?"
"Yes; I think the advertisements the theatre has received have drawn attention to the house. Our audiences have been larger."
"What, in your judgment, is likely to be the upshot of the quarrel?" "What, in your judgment, is likely to be the upshot of the quarrel?" I have no quarrel to make with my late partner outside of the courts, and concerning our private affairs, you must excuse me for declining to converse further."

fairs, you must excuse me for declining to converse further."

"Have any changes taken place in the front of the theatre by reason of the appointment of Judge Bedford?"

"He has put on his own doorkeepers, and is personally supervising the receipts and expenditures, just as any good business man would do under the circumstances. Beyond these there are no changes. In fact it would be a serious interference with the welfare of any place of public amusement so well known as the Fifth Avenue Theatre to leave its interests to the judgment of any party unable to utilize them according to the rules of common sense."

"How does the Judge fill his new position?"

"So far admirably. He takes in all the money and keeps it. Wait, however, until pay day comes (and a smile rippled over the face of the ex-manager)."

"Are any new developments likely to be made in connection with this affair?"

"Yes, perhaps next week."

ILLNESS OF MISS CHMMINGS.

Miss Minnie Cummings, the manageress of the Drawing Room Theatre, in Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway, is lying seriously ill at the Hotel Hamilton from a combination of nervous prostration and pneumonia. Since the lady assumed the management of this theatre she has been subjected to repeated annoyances. When the late Heller's career closed, the theatre passed to the hands of Hercareer closed, the theatre passed to the hands of Hermann, the magician, who leased it from Mr. End, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, through Mr. Peck, Hermann's lease extends to the first of next month, but for the past three months the rent has not been paid by him. Herein lies the source of Miss Cummings' troubles, as she leased the theatre from Hermann in the character of sub-tenant, and paid her rent punctually. In consequence of Hermann's failure to pay his rent, Mr. Eno commenced proceedings to dispossess all parties concerned, and Miss Cummings, being a sub-tenant, came within the scope of the order of eviction, and accordingly was served with a notice on Thursday. As she had made extensive arrangements for a grand reopening of the theatre in operabouffe this evening, the notice test of course served upon Hermann, but that could not alleviate her difficulty. She became very despondent, and, having been subject to fainting fits for two weeks, epon hermann, but that could not alleviate her diffi-culty. She became very despondent, and, hav-ing been subject to fainting fits for two weeks, this latest stroke prostrated her completely. At seven o'clock last evening she was not only suffer-ing from severe nervous prostration but symptoms of pneumonis were rapidly developed. Two physi-cians were summoned, but they had not arrived up to midnight.

MINNIE HAUK IN BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 3, 1879. ceedingly warm reception and many recalls this evening. The opera was a great success.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Ex-Governor John C. Brown, of Tennessee; Congressman Thomas Turner, of Kentucky; B. Plats Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, and Low Leong Yuan and Chun Shen Yin, of China, are at the Fifth Avenue. Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, is at the Brevoort. Paymaster General Horatio Bridge, United tes Navy, is at the Park Avenue. Gen Schweinitz, of the Moravian Church, and Professor T. J. Backus, of Vassar College, are at the Astor Senator J. R. McPherson, of New Jersey, is at the Gilsey. General C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, is at the Brunswick. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, is at the

A.—ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER, produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Lung Disorders, &c., which Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures when faithfully administered.

BROOKS PATENT CORK SOLE Recommended by all physicians, 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Warm OVERSHOES.

Largest stock in the city.
Self-acting OVERSHOES, put on and off without ar
the hand or soiling the glove.

BROOKS', 1,108 Broadway, corner 29th st. A COUGH, A COLD OR HOARSENESS INSTANTLY

popular prices; seal Caps and Gloves, Sleigh Robes, &c., &c. Wolf Robes, \$14. Fine Silk Hat, \$5. BURKE, 214 Broad COUNVOISIER'S BRANDY.
This celebrated Brandy is highly esteemed for its purity, delicacy of honquet and softness of flavor.
It is used in preference to any other in many of the leading Paris and London clubs.
Can be obtained through all principal grocers and wine dealers.

A .- HATS FOR GENTLEMEN, CORRECT STYLE,

CHARLES GRAEF, Solo Agent for F. COURVOISIER & CURLIER FRERES. FINE SILK HATS, \$3 20, WORTH \$5; NOBBY Derbys, \$1 10, worth \$1, up stairs.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE.

DRY, EXTRA QUALITY.
Sold by all principal wine merchants and EUROPE.

EUWARD PATON A SON. BREECH-LOADING GUN Land Rifle Manufacturers, by special appointment to His late Royal Highness, the Prince Consort. 180 Mount st. (Grosvenor square), London, 44 George st., Forth, N. B.

STEPHEN GRANT,
Sby special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales
and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Breech loading
Gun and Rifle Manufacturer.
57 a St. James st. London. TO MANUPACTURERS AND INVENTORS.—THE Hall of Commerce Oxford st. London, W., has been opened as a mart and depot for the exhibition and sale of Manufactures, Morchandiso, Machinery, Inventions and Novelties. For particulars as to spaces to let and percentage on sales apply to A. H. LLOYD, Secretary. Electric lights and steam power on the premises.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. A GIFT FOR YOUR FRIENDS.
To keep you in memory the whole year.
THE HOME JOURNAL. Subscriptions, \$2; postage free.
MORRIS, PHILLIPS & CO., 3 Park place, New York

2.500 COPIES SOLD IN PHILADELPHIA ALONS Just published, J. C.S LETTERS FROM ARROAD.

A great success:
Fourth edition now ready.
Entertainment and instruction
embraced in
a valuable record of travel.

A HOLIDAY TOUR One volume. 12me. 310 pages. Fine cloth, \$1. Paper cover, 75c.

"One of the most instructive and best written books of travel that has of late been published in this country. It is a book that statesmen and tourists may read with profit."—Forney's Philadelphia Progress.

"No one can read Mr. Cook's correspondence without being impressed with its exceptional merit. He is a good observer; he knows when to speak and when to be silinit, what to give and what to withhold. Thus his letters are neither barren nor trivial, and can be read with as much profit of

** For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, postpupon receipt of the price by "D. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphi